TO CONNECT THE TWO BRIDGES

BILL FOR A MUNICIPAL ELE-VATED RAILROAD.

It Provides for Connecting the Two Bridges on Both Sides of East River at a Cost of \$15.000,000 and for a Fare of Three Cents for a Continuous Ride.

ALBANY, April 4.-Senator McCarren to-night introduced a bill which provides for the construction by New York city of a two-track elevated railroad over and connecting with the new East River Bridge and the old New York and Brooklyn Bridge on both sides of the river. A municipal commission of three is to build the road. The chairman of the commission is to be named the Borough President of Brooklyn, and he is to be an engineer and get a salary of \$10,000. The President of Manhattan borough is to name the second member and the third member will be named by the Mayor. Each of the commissioners is to get a salary of \$7,500. The bill was

borough. The New York city Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to issue \$15,000,000 in city bonds to pay for the construction of the road, and the commission is to cause to be operated a continuous double-track railroad connecting the two bridges, and not more than three cents shall be charged a passenger for a continuous ride from any station in Manhattan borough on this proposed municipal railroad to any station in Brooklyvn borough, or vice

given to Senator McCarren by Martin W.

Littleton, the President of Brooklyn

The bill provides that the commission shall cause to be constructed and equipped for operation an elevated railroad having two tracks, together with all the necessary sidings, switches, centre tracks, crossings, crossovers, curves and connections neces sary for the safe and convenient operation of said railroad over and upon the streets and property set forth as follows:

Beginning at a point 270 feet, more or less. est of Roebling street and connecting with the present elevated railroad structure of cessterly over the bridge plaza; thence through and over South Fith street to Union avenue; thence through and over Union avenue; clevated railroad structure at that point; thence through and over Throop avenue to Myttle avenue, where it will pass under the existing elevated railroad structure at that point; sufficient clearance to be provided to enable a minimum clearance for vehicular traffic on the street below of 12 feet, and for the municipal railroad trains above of 14 feet; thence continuing through and over Throop avenue to Willoughby avenue, where the northwest corner property should be acquired in order to construct curves; thence through and over Willoughby avenue to Grand avenue, where the municipal structure will cross above the existing elevated railroad, affording 14 feet headroom in the clear for the existing elevated railroad; thence further through and over Willoughby avenue to Fort Greene Park, passing under the same by turnel to Willoughby street; thence through and over Willoughby street over the existing elevated railroad structure at Hudson avenue; thence to Fulton street, where tracks of existing elevated road will be moved sufficiently to the west to enable the municipal railroad to parallel the tracks of the existing elevated railroad to Washington street; thence down washington street; thence down washington street; thence down being with the tracks of the existing elevated railroad to Washington street; thence down being with the tracks of the existing elevated railroad to Allen Brooklyn Bridge Railroad to a point at or near Park Row and Centre street in the Borough of Manhattan; running thence northerly over, through and above private property to the Howery, grossing over the existing elevated roads; fibence through, over and along Delancey street again crossing over the existing elevated road to Allen street; thence through of said railroad route.

Said commission shall cause to be constructed and shall purchase all crossovers, turnouts, stations, stations buildings, stairways, pow the Williamsburg Bridge; running thence easterly over the bridge plaza; thence through and over South Fifth street to Union avenue

step recommended by Comptroller kelsey to do away with the scandals in connection with awarding contracts to the grocery firms of Newburg was taken in the Assembly to-night. The Comptroller believes that a great saying can be made to lieves that a great saving can be made to the State if contracts for the supplies for the State institutions are awarded in bulk instead of monthly. He was permitted to have a bill introduced, which passed the Assembly to-night. It provides that contracts for ice and coal shall be awarded in bulk for a year and not in parcels. The next step will be to provide that such a thing shall be done in revent that such a next step will be to provide that such a thing shall be done in regard to teas, coffees

The Assembly passed two bills to-night The Assembly passed two bills to-night which the minority vigorously opposed. One was Assemblyman Bostwick's, which aims to make it impossible for any person to vote fraudulently. The real joker in the bill is that it authorizes the Deputy Commissioners of Elections in New York city to subpens persons to compel them to testify missioners of Elections in New York city to subpœna persons to compel them to testify as to their right to vote. The provisions of the bill are drastic, in that they do not give a person who is called upon any im-munity. He is obliged to answer all ques-tions propounded by the Deputy, and if he refuses to answer shall be guilty of a mis-dense nor.

refuses to answer shall be gained demeanor.

Assemblyman Fish (Rep., Madison) says the bill is useless, as it impairs constitutional rights and he would not vote for it. He was excused entirely from voting. The bill compels voters to give a description of the last place they voted from. It was passed by a party vote.

by a party vote.

The other bill was Assemblyman Finch's and places non-voters upon the preferred list to serve as trial jurors. The Superin-tendent of the Metropolitan Elections Dis-trict is compelled to submit to the Com-missioner of Jurors a list of all registered voters.

Senator McCarren and Assemblyman McKeowa to-night introduced a bill incorporating the Academy of Music, the corporation to have a capital of \$1,000,000. The company is to have half of its capital paid in before beginning operations. Its property, is to be exempt from taxation as long as it pays no dividends. The incorporators are: Martin W. Littleton, Charles A. Schieren, Frank Bailey, Alfred T. White. Abraham Abraham, Robert B. Woodward, A. Augustus Healy, Alexander E. Orr, Henry Batterman, Willis E. Ogden, Carl H. De Silver, Simeon B. Chittenden, Edward M. Shepard, Samuel Rowland and Edwin C. Ward.

The State Senate to-night extracted the nator McCarren and Assemblyman

The State Senate to-night extracted the teeth from a bill introduced by Senator Brackett, which he says is aimed at the Corporation Trust Company of New York

corporation Trust Company of New York city.

Senator Brackett says the Corporation Trust Company of New York and the Corporation Trust Company of New York and the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey are backed and officered by the same men and that the New Jersey corporation furnished the dummy directors for the United State's Shipbuilding Company and the Franklin Syndicate. His bill prohibits the use of the word "Trust" in the name of any corporation which is not ofganized under the banking laws, and he says it would affect the Corporation Trust Company, the Lawyers Trust Company, the Registration and Trust Company and the Monetary Trust Company, which, if this bill should pass, must add after their corporate titles the words "Not a moneyed corporation."

poration."

Senator Elsberg and Senator Grady
emasculated the bill by having inserted in
it. by a vote of 28 to 23, an amendment
providing that it should not apply to a domestic corporation, whether a moneyed corporation or not, which heretofore has been authorized to use the word "trust" in

ris corporate name.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman Rogers's bill providing for the establishment of a State training school for bows somewhere in the country near New York city, to which juvenile delinquents from New York city are to be sent instead of to Randall's Island. Assemblyman Rogers's bill which practically creates a new Statutory Revision Commission falso passed the Assembly.

It provides that Adolph J. Rodenberg, Charles Andrews, Judson S. Landon, William B. Hornblower and John C. Milburn, or such other persons to be named by the Governor in case of a vacancy, shall comprise a Board of Statutory Consolidation. An appropriation of \$32,500 is made to carry out the provisions of the act. The members are to serve without compensation, but are to receive their necessary expenses. It is to complete its work by June 1, 1905.

The Assembly passed the Anti-Trading Stamp bill by a vote of 120 to 7. It compels the trading stamp companies to redeem the stamps in money or merchandise for the amount specified on the stamp. The companies are to redeem them when stamps to the value of five cents are collected. A similar bill was reported favorably in the Senate to-night.

Senator White to-night amended the

similar bill was reported in Senate to-night.

Senate to-night.

Senator White to-night amended the New York city rapid transit bills to correct errors. He said it was the intention to push all the bills, including those favored by the Rapid Transit Commission and the by the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Dills to correct the property of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Rapid Transit Commi push all the bills, including those favored by the Rapid Transit Commission and the consolidated bill favored by the Citizens' Union. He said an emergency message would have to be secured from the Governor to permit the passage of the bills.

Senator Brackett's partnership law amendment, which excludes from liability the stills, the street in a firm from all dokes.

the silent partner in a firm from all debts contracted by the firm, was defeated in the Assembly, receiving but 42 ayes to 50 noes. As this was the second attempt to pass the bill it cannot come up again. bill it cannot come up again.

An unsuccessful effort was made to pass
he Munroe Garnishment bill, to permit the

garnishment of the wages of a man drawing grocery bills.

When the bill was placed on the order of

final passage it lacked four votes to pass it. The labor union lobbyists in the Capitol have been vigorously fighting the bill, and it was amusing to see members of the Assembly getting out of the chamber so as not to go on record on the bill. It will come up again. At present the law permits the garnishment of wages exceeding \$20 a wook.

The voting machine lobby is making a ast and desperate effort to make it mandatory for New York city to spend \$2,000,000 for voting machines. To-night Assemblyman O'Neill introduced a bill which will accomplish that purpose. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a com-mission of three members to examine and determine what voting machine shall be used in all cities and villages in the State. Upon the report of the commission the machines must be adopted.

NO STRIKE SETTLEMENT. New Proposal by the Bricklayers Turned Down, the Union Says.

President William Bowen of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union had a conference at the Building Trades Club yesterday afternoon with the special emergency committee of the Employers' Association, which has charge of the building strike. He went away with a member of the borough board of the Bricklavers' Union, which is managing the strike of the bricklayers' and their laborers. Secretary Henry of the Laborers' Protective Union said that Bowen took to the employers a new proposition, which was turned down. The proposal was said to be that the strikers all return to work, pending arbitration, on the conditions prevailing prior to Dec. 10.

Charles L. Eiglitz of the energency committee would neither admit nor deny that this was true. The bricklayers, prior to Dec. 10, worked with union or nonunion helpers without discrimination

union helpers without discrimination. The recent issue of the strike, recognition of the Laborers' Protective Union was a new one.

A report was circulated yesterday that to-day or to-morrow the threatened shutdown in the building material yards would begin, one yard to be tied up at a time. An officer of the Employers' Association said that this was not true.

said that this was not true.

At the headquarters of the strikers the remarkable view is taken that the brick-layers are not on strike at all. This merely means that by the rules of the union a strike can only be regular when arbitration has been tried and failed. The bricklayers say that they cannot be called strikers until they are actually asked to work with non-union men and refuse to do so. Morning union men and refuse to do so. Meantime

ASPHALTING STILL GOES ON. Fighting Irishmen Replace the Striking Negroes and Italians.

Union which went into effect yesterday morning did not tie up all work. Most of the strikers were Italians and negroes. Enough Irishmen who were ready to fight, if necessary, for their right to work were procured to start all the contracts with more or less men. President Uvalde of the Uvalde Asphalt Company said that as bids for the \$3,000,000 worth of asphalt paving to be done this year have not yet been advertised it will be three or four weeks

"We can get enough men for all the present work," he continued. "The whole trouble is a case of walking delegate. The men were encouraged to strike by the strike in the building trades."

strike in the building trades."

H. Haggerty, secretary of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, said that the men had demanded of that company recognition of the union for every one, including the watchmen, an eight hour workday and an advance in wages.

"There are no better paid negroes and Italians anywhere than the men who struck," he said. "The hours are eight a day for new work and ten hours for repairing. The men now at work are Irishmen and they get \$2 a day. The only men who can claim any skill are the rakers, and this branch can be easily learned." any skill are the rakers, and this branch can be easily learned."
The strikers' delegate, J. L. Wallace, who is a negro, said that 200 teamsters had struck in sympathy.

Labor Union of Chicago Enjoined. CHICAGO, April 4 .- Judge Kohlsaat, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, to-day entered an order restraining the officers and forty-one members of the Franklin Union No. 4 from interfering with the employees of the American Color Type Company. The order followed the filing of a bill for an injunction, alleging that pickets were interfering with the employees and business of the American employees and busines Color Type Company.

Rubber Workers Return to Work.

TRENTON, April 4.-Several hundred striking rubber workers of this city who have been out for twelve weeks returned to work this morning, the strike having been declared off at a meeting of the affil-iated unions yesterday. The result is a complete victory for the employers, who refused to yield to a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The Weather.

The high pressure area covered all the country east of the Rocky Mountains yesterday. The centre rested over the Ohlo Valley. Its position caused the winds to blow from a northwesterly point, which kept the weather cool and the tem-perature below freezing point in the morning in the Lake regions, Pennsylvania, New York, north. ern New Jersey and New England. Elsewhere it was above freezing. It was warmer in the Central States and should be warmer in the Middle Atlantic States to-day, with fair weather for a day or two In this city the day was fair and cooler in the

morning, becoming warmer; wind, fresh northwest to west; average humidity, 36 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.41 The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the

WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR TO DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For easiern New York, the District of Columbia, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delawars, feir and warmer to day: partly cloudy to morrow: light, variable winds, becoming southerty.

For New England, fair to day: fair to morrow and warmer in interior: fresh west to south winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer to day: increasing cloudiness to morrow: fresh south

The exceptionally early hour has been rranged in deference to the engagements of the members of the theatrical profession attending. Poe was a great poet, and the rarely psychical and sublimated character of his original genius has been ascribed to his heredity, both his parents having been actors.

At 5 o'clock there were present the waiters and the cashier of the restaurant. At half past 5 a lone advertising agent, who said that he had been asked to be the secretary of the Poe Society, appeared. At 6 o'clock the advertising man found

about fifteen guests on his hands, first among whom was Edwin Markham, wearing his fur. The number increased in half an hour to about forty. But still there seemed to be no one in charge. Everybody kept saying: "Wait till William Fearing Gill gets here."

But the advertising man got things started at last. He planted Edwin Markham in the chair of the presiding officer, whispered reassuring words to the cashier. and the waiters started the dinner.

Presently Mr. Gill arrived. His first act was to disembarrass Ed win Markham of the presiding officer's seat and to put Col. William D'H. Washington therein. Mr. Markham pulled at his fur. None of it

About 8 o'clock Mr. Edward Brigham delivered himself of Poe's "Bells." There was no physician in attendance, but Mr William Fearing Gill shouted "Magnificent! so violently after each verse that a crowd

so violently after each verse that a crowd collected down in Broad street.
Gaylord Wilshire, got up and spoke on the "Absence of Genius from the Present Age." "There are no living men of genius," he said, and Mr. Markham bowed his head into his left hand. Sobs were heard.

The Rev. William Wiley, whose mother-in-law was a friend of Poe, exhibited the manuscript of one of Poe's poems. He said that his mother-in-law had told Poe how to write "The Bells." He also showed a visiting card that Poe had left on the same lady.

"Now," said Mr. Washington, "we have an opportunity to listen to one of extraor-

an opportunity to listen to one of extraor-dinary genius. He is one who shines alone in this generation for his poetic mastery, his genius. I hardly need to men-tion his name, nevertheless.—"
Mr. Markham arose. He tallied for

Mr. Markham arose. He tallied for twenty minutes.

Edgar Alian Poe of Baltimore, who had been summoned from Baltimore by telegraph, by people of whom he never heard before, in the name of his grand-uncle's memory, was then called upon. Mr. Poe does not lack nerve, as those who saw him play football for Princeton bave reason to remember. But he was staggered by the game in which he found himself lined up. This is how he bucked the line.

"It has been asked, 'What's in a name?' I find two things: Honor, in that I am invited here in the name of my distinguished namesake. And, I find, more even than honor, trouble."

Mr. Poe then brushed aside various de-

hamesake. And, I find, more even than honor, trouble."

Mr. Poe then brushed aside various defences and denials entered on behalf of the poet as to the poet's habits by saying that he thought that the people in this country insisted on considering Edgar Allan Poe as Poethe Man, when people in other lands were content to think and speak of him as Edgar Allan Poe the Writer.

Mr. Washington began to make a speech, but was reminded by Mr. William Fearing Gill that there was yet a speech of some importance to be made. Mr. Gill then said at some length that, though the great credit of his labors had gone to another, it was none the less true that he and he alone was responsible for the saving of the Poe cottage in The Bronx. He wound up by suggesting the casting of a duplicate of the Poe cottage in overlasting bronze, to be made an individual comble of force and take during to the desired to the poethage in overlasting bronze, to be made an individual tomble of force and take during the control of the poethage in overlasting bronze, to be made an individual tomble of force and take during the control of the poethage in th vidual temble of fame and to be decorated with statues of those who had done their duty by Poe's memory. A number of eminent theatrical persons

HOW DOOLEY GOT TO THE FIRE. Battalion Chief's Mad Drive in Broken

Carriage After Being Run Over. A fire yesterday afternoon that gutted the five-story and basement factory building of the Oil Seeds Pressing Company at 70 to 76 Irving street, Brooklyn, destroying \$100,000 worth of property, threatened the densely populated tenement house section along Columbia, Irving and Sedgwick streets. Fourteen engines, reenforced by the fireboats New Yorker and David A. Boody, were required to keep the flames from eating into adjourning factories and spreading to the tenements.

The fire was discovered in the basement of the factory by Supt. William J. Wallbridge. With six of the twenty-eight men employed in the factory, Wallbridge attempted to fight the flames. When the men finally gave up the battle and started from the building the fire had gained such headway that they were forced to leave their street clothes behind.

The factory was filled with vats of cocoanut and linseed oil and burned flercely. The company had been recently reorganized, after having been in the hands of a receiver, and the building was stocked with a great quantity of raw material. Many thousands of dollars had been spent on new machinery for the plant, all of which was either de-stroyed or rendered useless. Mansfield B. Snevily, general manager of the new cor-poration, said that the plant was fully

insured.

Battalion Chief Dooley, while going to the fire, found a bakery delivery wagon in his way at Smith and State streets. The chief's driver, Gasper C. Wiseman, could not swerve his horse without upsetting the carriage and probably killing himself and the chief. He therefore ran head on that the delivery wagen overtuning both. into the delivery wagon, overturning both horse and wagon and toppling Thomas Bannon, the driver, into the street. Chief Dooley was shot out of the carriage head first, landing under a second delivery wagon, which ran over his right leg, bruis-

wagon, which ran over his right leg, bruising it severely. Wiseman was thrown over the dashboard on to the back of his horse, which he stopped by holding to the reins and sliding to the street. Although the right shaft of the chief's carriage was broken off within a few inches of the whiffletree, Dooley, who was able to get upon his feet without assistance, left Wiseman to look after the overturned delivery wagon and the damage done to horse and driver and jumped into his carriage and dashed off madly to the fire. madly to the fire.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE MEETING. Stockholder Wants a Report, but Doesn't Get One-Board Vacancies Not Filled.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the New York Transportation Company, which operates the Fifth avenue stage line, was held in Jersey City yesterday. Seven di-rectors were re-elected. Nobody was chosen to fill the places of Frank Strachan and William K. Kyan, who resigned during the

Paul C. Schmitzler caused a little excite-Paul C. Schmitzler caused a little excitement by asking if any report would be given out. President Henry Sanderson replied that he wasn't authorized to make a report, but that any stockholder could obtain all the information he wanted at the company's office. Mr. Schmitzler said there hadn't been a financial statement in three years, and he moved that the meeting adjourn until the board decided to make one. The motion was lost by a vote of 149,631 to 1,320 shares.

SAID HIS BROTHER SHOT HIM. But Young Wersnerofsky Had Wounded Himself and Two Others.

Stanislaus Wersnerofsky, a sixteen-yearold boy of 42 Seigel street, Williamsburg, walked into the Hamburg avenue station last night with a bullet hole in his right arm and told Sergt. Harrington that his brother George of 331 Melrose street had shot him. The sergeant sent a man after the brother

and called for an ambulance.

While the surgeon was dressing the boy's arm Policeman Collins brought in George Vecht of 188 Hopkins street and Jacob Jacofsky of 426 Bushwick avenue, both wounded. Vecht had a bullet in the left thigh and Jacofsky had been shot in the right hand and the groin. They said they had been shot in Melrose street by a half grown boy, who fired three shots and ran away. They had been unloading a furniture van next door to George Wersnerofsky's home.

They were taken into the back room where the ambulance surgeon was dressing Stanislaus Wersnerofsky's arm and they immediately pointed him out as their assailant.

The boy was locked up. The police learned at 331 Melrose street that George Wersnerofsky had not been at home at all last evening. Stanislaus had called and told the family that he was going to kill George. Then he went downstairs and shot the furniture men and himself. He refused to talk about himself at the station louse and is evidently insane. Jacofsky's wound may be serious.

TRUCE AT EAST ISLAND. Latest Rumor: "Oyster Bay Forces Routed in a Pinochie Skirmish."

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 4.- A truce was established to-night between the forces representing the town of Oyster Bay and he representatives of the interests of Leonard Jacob in the war for the possession of East Beach, four miles from here. The truce came about through the desire of the Jacob army for sweetened coffee. During the afternoon the wind had risen, and o-night it had assumed the proportions of a gale. This caused the tented head-quarters of the "Jacob integrity preserva-tion army" to become partly filled with

This invasion created havoe in the Jacob commissary department. The sand could be shaken from the bed clothing, but much scraping left the ham gritty, even after the cooking process, and the flickering flame from the oil stove acted indifferently. The worst came when an examination of the sugar bowl was made. How to separate the sand from the sugar was a problem the sand from the sugar was a problem that baffled even the strategy board of the Jacob army, which last night consisted of two lone survivors.

The Field Marshal declared that he was

in need of the stimulation that coffee affords. but he solemnly declared that the stimu but he solemnly declared that the stimulant must be sweetened. He soon was seen knocking at the door of the sumptuous quarters of the Oyster Bay army, which is but a few yards away. Inside of this wooden structure Gen. Pat. McCahill and Licuts. Belley, General and New Joyn and Seen wooden structure Gen. Pat Mc(ahill and Lieuts. Bailey, Grennan and Neassey were dining in apparent comfort.
"Who goes there?" roared Gen. Pat, as
the building trembled from the knocks of

he enemy.
"Would you be so kind as to loan us a "Would you be so kind as to loan us a little sugar?" said the voice from without. "Our supplies are overflowed with sand, and we fear it may be a day before our transport appears to relieve us."

The hand of Gen. Pat handed through a small opening in the door all the sack of

a small opening in the door a little sack of sugar.

"We're very thankful," said the voice on the exterior: "but if you could spare a bit of chewin' terbacker we'd be ever so much obliged."

The tobacco was passed out. The flaps on the Jacob tent were then tied firmly and the oil stove brightened up.

This was really the only incident of the day. No attempt has been made to rewilld the barbed wire fence destroyed by the Oyster Bay army. Commander Jacob has disappeared, and the whereabouts of his naval squadron is unknown.

District Attorney Niemann issued a joint note to the involved parties, insisting on the preservation of the "neutral integrity" of the town of Glen Cove. He also warned the warring forces to refrain from their cover over exhibition. from using, or even exhibiting, firearms. No discrimination is made in his note against the use of rocks and boulders, with

which the beach is well supplied.

A rumor that reached here to night from the seat of war said that half of the Oyster. Bay forces had been routed in a pinochle skirmish. It is impossible to obtain a verification at this hour.

TO DISCUSS POST OFFICE SITE. P. R. R. Wants \$2,000,000 for Part of Its

New Terminal Property. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.-President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad returned vasterday from Aiken, S. C., where he had been for several weeks, and to-day was at his desk at the Broad street station. The most important business he had to consider was the contemplated site of a post office within the site which the Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired in New York for its big terminal. Mr. Cassatt held a consultation with Fourth Vice-President Rea on this subject to-day, and to-morrow Mr. Rea will go to Washington to take the matter up with the Government. This site has been offered to the Government for \$2,000,000, although the company will not lease it as the post office authorities desire. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad re-

OBITUARY.

Gen. Americus V. Rice, a distinguished veteran of the civil war and formerly a Representative in Congress, died at his home in Washington, yesterday, in the seventieth year of his age. At the time of his death Gen. Rice was disbursing clerk of the Census Office. He was the son of Clark Rice, a prominent banker of Putnam county. Ohio. He was graduated from Delaware University, and on the outbreak of the civil war raised a company for the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers and participated in many engagements with this command. Later he served with the Fifty-seventh Ohio, became its Colonel and was later made a Brigadier-General. A commission in the regular army was offered him at the close of the war, but he left the service to enter political life. He was elected to the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses as a Democrat and served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, being instrumental in securing the passage of the Arrears bill. He was later defeated for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and President Cleveland appointed him pension agent at Columbus, Ohio, which place he retained until the incoming of the McKinley administration, when he was appointed to the place in the Census Office.

William Ward, who had been connected.

the place in the Census Office.

William Ward, who had been connected with the Brooklyn Bridge since the beginning of its construction, died on Sunday in his home at 493 Bergen street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. In early life he was employed in the City Works Department, and for some years was foreman of the Street Cleaning Bureau. He was a volunteer fireman. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

man. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

John Bolin, for forty years superintendent of Smith & McNell's restaurant, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn of pneumonia. Mr. Bolin was in his sixty-eighth year. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and before going to Smith & McNell's was proprietor of The Old Gotham, one of the best known sporting resorts on the Bowery in its palmy days.

Patrick J. Hannagan, who had been a

Bowery in its palmy days.

Patrick J. Hannagan, who had been a member of the Orange (N. J.) Board of Health for many years, died in his home in Orange on Sunday night of Bright's disease. His term as Health Commissioner would have expired in 1907. Mr. Hannagan was 43 years of age and had lived in Orange practically all his life. His wife and ten children survive him.

him.

Ferdinand Gross, one of the best known men in the hatting trade in the Oranges, N. J., died in the home of his daughter in Orange on Sunday of heart disease. He was 68 years old. He had lived in Orange for forty-five years. Mr. Gross was born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He is survived by two sons and a daughter. William R. Wheeler, a manufacturer of refrigerators, died yesterday in his home at 401 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Canada sixty-eight years ago. He served several years as superintendent of the Lafayette Methodist Sunday School, which he was instrumental in organizing. He leaves a widow and six children.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Announce for Tuesday, April 5th,

Extreme Price-Reductions of

Imported Costumes for Women,

Formerly \$195, \$210, \$225, \$250 and \$290.

At \$145.00.

All of the costumes which are still with us are involved in this offer. The collection embraces exquisite creations by such far-famed designers as Paquin, Doucet, Vincent, Pordeaux and Maison Templier. The materials are varied, but all of the richest texture. The former prices-\$195 to \$290 were considered modest-for Tuesday we offer them at \$145, which is a very liberal reduction.

EASTER WITH ST. NICHOLAS.

LITTLE DINNER OF THE SOCIETY IN GRIDIRON CLUB STYLE.

Col. de Peyster Reveals the Greatness of George G. DeWitt-New Native Habitat Found for Job Hedges-Prompt Correction-Fun With J. R. Van Wormer

The St. Nicholas Society, because it celebrates Paas, interpreted as being the Dutch for Passover, every Easter Monday, gets in two annual dinners a year. The first comes early in the winter. The Paas festival was observed last night at Delmonico's. President George G. DeWitt presided. His right-hand man was Job Hedges. On his left sat Frederic J de Peyster. Others at the speakers' table were: John R. Van Wormer, Col. William Jay, Theodore M. Banta, president of the Holland Society, and Gordon Knox Bell. At each end of the speakers' table were

ifesize rabbits, perched on immense Easter ggs. As usual, the centrepiece was the historic ccck, which, perched above the old Rathhaus at the Battery, told the old Dutch burghers the way the wind was blowing. The souveniers were small stone bottles of imported schnapps, and Dutch

Col. de l'eyster was the first speaker. He shed everybody from Mr. DeWitt to Mr. Hedges, of whom he said: "A descendant of his may become a brilliant member of the St. Nicholas Society." [Great laughter probably because Mr. Hedges seems to be confirmed bachelor. Of Mr. DeWitt he remarked:

It used to be said of Austen Fox, there, hat when he said "Gentlemen of the jury!" of the County Court House, one could hear importing the west side of Broadway. De Witt him/on the west side of Broadway. De Witt doesn't talk as lond as that; he doesn't have to. But he's a power just the same. The Surrogates' Court is his place, and there he tramps over death itself [laughter.]

If he says a will is good, it goes. If he says it's had, it—la voice from the foor, 'If it's bad he goes through!, 'I it doesn't go through. And he's a man whose power is felt heyond the sen. The Chancellor of an Exchequer is not more powerful. Why, gentlemen, many an English ducal house waits for his nod and the smile of his approval. [Laughter.] Mr. DeWitt is one of the executors of the will of Ogden Goelet, whose daughter is the Duchess of Roxburgel.

John R. Van Wormer was the next

John R. Van Wormer was the next peaker. He insisted that New York city and the rest of the world is growing better, told what a great world power we have become, said everybody was glad of it, and then delivered an Easter sermon on the triumph, in this age, of optimism over

Mr. Hedges was introduced as coming from the same section of the State as Elibu from the same section of the State as Elibu Root. Among other things he said:
Far be it from me to be boastful, but I didn't originate in the place where any distinguished person referred to to-hight originated. I started in New Jersey. My grandfather, not from leck of social position nor lack of means, but from sheer modesty, came over in the steerage. [Laughter.] I had some other relatives who were here before he came, but where they came from I don't know, and I don't care. As for me, I start with the Saint Nicholas Society. [Laughter and applause]

but where they came from I don't know, and I don't care. As for me, I start with the Saint Nicholas Society. [Laughter and applause.] Everybody, I take it, knows about the Saint Nicholas Society. If he doesn't, he's a pessimist. The only time I have ever been sure that the campaign was on before the nominations were made was when I listened to that speech of Van Wormer's. He's been in the business of saving city. State and nation so long it's become a habit. He can't help it. [Laughter.].

But that's got nothing to do with the Dutch. In fact I haven't heard any Dutchman here say anything about the Dutch to-night. But they were a great people. They are the only people on earth who have advanced on the defensive. That habit has grown with years, so that it has come to pass that, when a Dutchman wants anything, he sits dow in and waits for it, and when it's brought to him he just takes it. In the old days, when the Dutchmen found that they had to save themselves from drowning they made some land. They're a great people and I'm for 'em. Gordon Knox Bell and Carlisle Norwood were the other speakers.

FAGAN'S BOARD TO STAY. Ousted Body Must Awalt Action of Court of Errors and Appeals.

TRENTON, April 4.-Chief Justice Gummere announced a decision of the Supreme Court this afternoon which, for the present at least, gives Mayor Fagan's appointive Street and Water Board of Jersey City complete control of the affairs of that de-

complete control of the affairs of that department.

When the court decided recently that the act under which an elective board held office was unconstitutional, a writ of error was taken out carrying the decision to the higher court. The Democratic board asked for a modification of the Supreme Court judgment continuing them in power pending the decision of the Court of Errors. This was refused, but counsel for the ousted board argued that Mayor Fagan's board had taken possession of the office by force and asked the court to say what would be the effect of the writ of error as a stay.

Last week an application was made for a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court, accompanied by another request that the old board should remain in control pending its determination.

pending its determination. In announcing the decision to-day the Chief Justice said that the Supreme Court would not pass upon the effect of the writ of error, that being properly a matter for the Court of Errors and Appeals. He also refused the application for a rehearing.

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ent in its beneficial effects to that of ordinary spirits. John Jameson

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DIDN'T KNOW OF LAWSON'S TERMS So Testifies H. H. Rogers at Hearing in Bay State Gas Case.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE OO.

Boston, April 4 .- Henry H. Rogers, who estified at length in the Gas hearing two weeks ago, was the principal witness at the continuation of the case to-day in the Supreme Court. In the course of a series of questions put to him both, by Mr. Whipple in direct and by Attorney Beck in cross examination, Mr. Rogers denied many of the sensational statements made by Thomas Lawson in his testimony last week.

Mr. Rogers avowed complete ignorance of Lawson's famous "Terms" to keep hands off the Gas reorganization until he read the latter's testimony in the newspapers. In response to a question the witness said that he knew James Phillips, Jr. He denied having a talk with Phillips regarding a deal in which Mr. Lawson and Mr. Winson were said to have engaged with him.
"Did you have a conversation with Mr.

Lawson on March 8, 1902, as he has testifled?" asked Attorney Beck. "Personally, I did not," replied Mr. Rogers who then stated that he had no talk with Mr. Lawson over the telephone on the date mentioned, when Mr. Lawson said he had made his proposition giving his "Terms."

"Did you ever receive such a message from Mr. Lawson at any time?" asked Attorney, Book

from Mr. 1400-torney Beck.
"I never did."
"When did you first hear it?"
"In reading Mr. Lawson's testimony
"In reading Mr. Lawson's to play "Did you tell Mr. Lawson what part he and Kidder, Peabody & Co. were to play in the foreclosure sale?"

"No."
"Did you ever say to Lawson that you would see to it that the equities of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware in the local companies would be protected?"
"I never knew what he meant by the equities being protected."

THE "AMEN CORNER." Annual Election of Officers and Prepara-

tions for the 1903 Dinner. The famous "Amen Corner," which is now permanent and incorporated organization, held its annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and elected officers. The "Amen Corner" was organized in the The "Amen Corner" was organized in the fall of 1900 and its first dinner was given early in 1901, in honor of Gov. Odell. Senator Thomas C. Platt was the guest of honor a year later. In 1903 the annual dinner was strictly an organization affair and no special guest sat at the right of the presiding officer. Last January Mayor McClellan, who as a reporter had often interviewed Presidents of the United States and august Senators in the "Amen Corner," was the star guest of the occasion.

of the occasion.

The new officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Arthur Greaves; vice-president, Robert G. Dill, Jr.; secre-tary, John W. McDonald, and treasurer,



PUBLICATIONS



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ROUND LAKE HOTEL BURNED. Guests Cut Off by the Flames Are Taken

From the Windows by Firemen. BALLSTON SPA., N. Y., April 4 .- Fire this norning destroyed the Hotel Russell at Round Lake, the largest of its kind at that summer resort. When the guests were awakened at 5:30 o'clock the building was in flames. The guests fled in their night clothing to the stairs, only to find escape cut off there. They rushed to the windows and were taken out by the firemen. There were many thrilling rescues, and many guests lost everything. The hotel and contents were destroyed, causing a loss of \$10,000.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. "So evenly choice collections of fine Modern Oil Paintings are seldom found in any Auction Room.'

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